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the sterile frond is four inches long, with a terminal pinna, and four pinnae on each side, opposite to each other. The pair next to the lowest measures an inch and a half from tip to tip; but the lowest pinnae are each 1.75 inch long, making the pair measure 3.5 inches. All but these are at right angles to the rachis, but the lowest pair projects forward so as to form a V which encloses two-thirds of the upper part of the frond. They are fully an inch from the junction of the rachis with the stipe. The fertile frond is divided into three main branches, each of which is decompound and about three inches long. The entire plant is twelve inches high. It came from the same locality that I have described above.

I have also to report the presence, at a roadside in the town of Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., of a considerable amount of *Trifolium stoloniferum*, Muhl., which is scattered along for half a mile or more. How it came there I have not been able to learn, and I can find no record of its occurrence elsewhere in this State. The street is two or three miles from the N. Y. Central Railroad, and, although it is an old one, as is indicated by an occasional Lombardy poplar, it is not much travelled save by the residents. Under such circumstances the plant would hardly be apt to come in of itself as a straggling immigrant. Possibly it may have come with cattle brought from the west.

Utica, July 9, 1884.

BENJ. D. GILBERT.

Lonicera grata.—A year ago I sent a line to the BULLETIN asking for information about *Lonicera grata* in its indigenous habitats. Not having obtained much satisfaction, I renew the inquiry. Does any botanist now know of this plant in the "Cedar Swamps of New Durham," or in Darlington's habitats on "Ridley Creek," and on "the Brandywine above the Forks." As to Dr. Torrey's plant, he says he had not seen it in flower, and the specimen in his herbarium I suppose to be *L. parviflora*, Lam., *i. e.*, *L. glauca*, Hill.

A. GRAY.

The Range of Phoradendron.—Mr. J. Schneck's interesting notes on *Phoradendron*, its habit and range, in the *Botanical Gazette* for June and July, lead me to record the probability that its northward extension along the Atlantic coast was formerly greater than at present. Its most northern stations in the immediate vicinity of the coast at present known, is at Lakewood, N. J. (W. Bower, A. C. Apgar). The station noted by Mr. Canby, between Trenton and New Brunswick, is probably a few miles further north. In 1879, while preparing the Flora of Richmond Co., N. Y., with Mr. Arthur Hollick, we were credibly informed that, only a few years before, the mistletoe was growing on sour gums near Clifton, and a note was made to that effect; since then I have been shown a locality in that neighborhood by Mr. R. S. Newbury, of New York, where he had seen the plant in former years. The *Nyssa* was there—several very old, decaying trees—but no *Phoradendron*.

N. L. BRITTON.